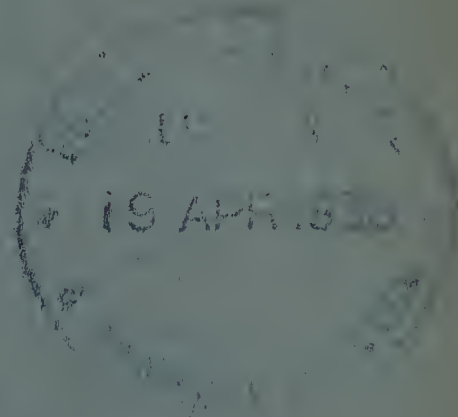


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COUNTY BOROUGH OF WEST BROMWICH.



EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Annual Report

UPON THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE

FOR THE

Year ended 31st December, 1937.

W. S. WALTON, M.D., B.Hy., D.P.H.,

School Medical Officer.

(30th of the Series.)

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WEST BROMWICH EDUCATION COMMITTEE,
at 31st December, 1937.

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Deputy-Chairman—

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Mr. J. LAWLEY.

Director of Education—

LEONARD G. ROSE, B.Sc.

STAFF OF SCHOOL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

School Medical Officer	...	...	W. S. WALTON, M.D., B.Hy., D.P.H.
Deputy School Medical Officer	...	J. G. S. McQUEEN, M.D., Ch.B.,	D.P.H.
Assistant	„	„	„ ... W. W. WILDMAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon		CHARLES RUDD, M.B., Ch.B.	
„ Aural Surgeon	...	F. BRAYSHAW GILHESPY,	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Dental Surgeons	...	...	B. D. BRITTEN, L.D.S. MISS M. COOK, L.D.S.
School Nurses	...	...	MISS C. TWIST (Superintendent). „ M. W. POLE. MRS. L. A. BRYAN. MISS A. CLEGG. „ M. E. GREASLEY. „ M. E. JONES. „ E. M. HIGGINS (Till 31/3/37). „ E. J. JACKSON. „ A. WILSON. „ G. GEDRYCH (From 1/7/37).
Clinic Nurses	...	...	MISS B. E. FISHER. „ H. M. HAYES.

Clerical Staff.

Clerk	...	...	...	MISS D. BROMLEY.
„	...	...	...	„ R. I. TURNER.
Clerk and Dental Attendant	...	„	D. MATTHEWS.	
„	„	„	„	„ E. SHAKESPEARE
Clerk	...	...	...	„ M. ADAMS.

SUMMARY OF WORK.

	1936.	1937.
A. Medical Officers at Schools—		
Routine inspections at Elementary Schools ...	4,286	3,702
Routine inspections at Secondary Schools ...	368	359
Special inspections at Elementary Schools ...	98	82
Re-inspections at Elementary Schools ...	1,900	2,117
Re-inspections at Secondary Schools ...	66	27
B. Medical Officers at Clinics—		
Inspections at Clinics ...	3,762	3,376
Re-inspections at Clinics ...	3,509	3,551
Inspections under Employment of Children Bye-laws ...	4	1
C. Dental Officer—		
Routine inspections at Elementary Schools ...	11,380	8,829
Special inspections at Schools and Clinics ...	54	61
Attendances for treatment ...	7,469	6,444
D. School Nurses' Visits, etc.:—		
Visits to Schools ...	727	677
Examinations in Schools (including cleanliness inspections) ...	37,303	32,113
Visits to Homes ...	1,062	918
Treatments of minor ailments in Clinics ...	23,130	21,973
Treatments of orthopædic defects in Clinic ...	1,994	1,244

GENERAL INFORMATION.

	1936.	1937. not available
Population (estimated mid-year) ...	82,360	
Elementary Schools (including Special Schools)—		
Number of Schools ...	21	21
Number of Departments ...	48	48
Number on Rolls ...	12,864	12,906
Average Attendance ...	11,687	11,620
Schools for Higher Education—		
Boys ...	1	1
Mixed ...	2	2
Number on Rolls ...	524	500

	1935-36.	1936-37.
Cost of School Medical Service—		
Total Cost (Gross) ...	£4,973	£4,913
Government Grant ...	£2,271	£2,294
Cost to Rates ...	£2,426	£2,345
Product of a Penny Rate ...	£1,339	£1,376
Cost in terms of a Penny Rate ...	1·81d.	1·704d.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Education Committee.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report on the work of the School Medical Service for 1937.

Infectious disease was responsible for much absence, particularly in the earlier part of the year, when influenza, chicken-pox and whooping cough were prevalent. I should like to draw your attention to the incidence of diphtheria among school children. This disease is preventable and an immunisation clinic has been set up, but the West Bromwich parents seem very slow to realise that it is possible to have their children protected from the often severe ravages of the disease.

Further investigation has been carried out on the nutrition of children attending school and I would refer you to the special report of Dr. McQueen. It was not found possible to conduct a "nutrition survey" with the existing medical staff. An attempt has been made to co-ordinate assessment of nutrition as followed by the individual medical officers. The number of children found to fall much short of a general average standard of nutrition is a little disquieting; those falling in this group receive immediately such assistance as is available under the existing schemes.

A full inspection of the School Medical Service was made late in the year by the Board of Education. Your medical service was found to be "well administered and the scheme a comprehensive one, well linked up with the other health

services." Reference was made to the advisability of holding periodical nutrition surveys; possibility of an open-air school; amendment of the orthopaedic scheme and provision of electrical dental engines. You have these matters under your careful consideration.

I have to thank the Director of Education (Mr. L. G. Rose) and his staffs for supplying certain information relevant to this report. It is also my pleasant duty to place on record acknowledgment of the help and courtesy which I have received from members of the Committee and also the efficient service of my staff.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. WALTON,

School Medical Officer.

2, LODGE ROAD,
WEST BROMWICH.

REPORT.

I.—STAFF.

Miss E. M. Higgins resigned her appointment as Health Visitor and School Nurse in March. This vacancy was filled by Miss G. Gedrych, who commenced duty in July.

II.—CO-ORDINATION.

The arrangements for the co-ordination of the School Medical Department with other Health Services and Voluntary Agencies in the Borough were given in detail in the Report for 1932 and have continued on the usual lines.

THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

III.—SCHOOL HYGIENE.

The new Council School at Hamstead, erected to replace the old Church School, was opened in May, 1937. The School provides accommodation for 300 Junior and Infant pupils and has been planned so as to allow of extensions to be carried out at a minimum cost to meet the prospective needs of the future.

Under the provisions of Circular 1444, improvements have been carried out at the Lyng, Guns Village and Black Lake Council Schools, during the year. Electric light has been installed; ventilation and natural lighting have been improved; trough closets have been replaced by separate flush pedestals; and structural alterations have been carried out to afford amenities for Staff and Pupils.

In addition, electric light has been installed in Hill Top and Spon Lane Council Schools.

IV.—MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The arrangements for medical inspection were similar to previous years. The three code groups, Entrants, Intermediates, and Leavers were dealt with. The number of visits to schools for the purpose of carrying out routine inspection was 162.

The figures relating to medical inspection are shown in Table I., page 35. The number of routine medical inspections (including the children in the Special Day School), was 3,702, as compared with 4,286 during 1936, and the number of special inspections and re-inspections was 9,126 in 1937, against 9,146 during 1936. 1,162 children were re-examined during the year, of whom 524 showed improvement.

V.—FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

The detailed figures relating to the number of defects found as a result of medical inspection are printed in Table II., pages 36-37. The term "special" refers to medical examinations, at either schools or clinics, of children presented for some reason other than for routine medical inspection. Practically all such cases were dealt with at the inspection clinics held two afternoons per week at the Central Clinic, one morning at Hamstead, and one morning at Charlemont.

Routine Medical Inspections.

The following table shows, over a period of three years, the percentages of children found to have defects requiring treatment (1935 excluding dental diseases and uncleanness; 1936-37 excluding malnutrition, dental diseases and uncleanness).

Code Groups.	West Bromwich.		
	1935.	1936.	1937.
Entrants	16.1	11.69	13.73
Intermediates	18.3	12.72	14.62
Leavers	19.7	19.33	19.04
All Groups	17.9	14.35	15.99

The table set out below shows the percentages for the corresponding three-year period ten years ago.

Code Groups.	West Bromwich.		
	1925.	1926.	1927.
Entrants	29.6	30.5	20.2
Intermediates	27.3	24.3	23.7
Leavers	24.4	29.8	23.7
All Groups	27.1	28.5	22.2

(a) Malnutrition.

It will be seen from Table II. B. that out of 3,702 children examined, 583 or 15.75% were of slightly subnormal nutrition while 43 or 1.13% were badly nourished. The comparative figures for 1936 were 652 or 15.21%, and 27 or 0.63%.

(b) Uncleanliness.

In view of the arrangements for routine cleanliness inspections by the nursing staff, figures showing the state of cleanliness at routine medical inspection are not given in Table II. A clearer conception of the work undertaken, and the findings at such surveys compared with 1936, will be obtained from a review of the following summary in conjunction with the figures given in Table VI., page 43.

Cleanliness Surveys.		1936.	1937.
Number of examinations of children		37,303	32,113
Number of individual children found unclean		1,271	1,264
Number of visits to Schools ...		234	201
Number of visits to Homes ...		379	285

(c) Minor ailments and diseases of the skin.

As stated in Table II., pages 36-37, 30 defects of this nature were found at Routine Inspections and 416 at Special Inspections. No case of ringworm of the scalp was found but impetigo was, unfortunately, still rather prevalent.

(d) Visual defects and external eye disease.

Out of 3,702 children examined at Routine Inspections, 312, or 8.43%, were found to have squint or defective vision; 39, or 1.05%, had external eye disease.

(e) Nose and throat defects.

Details are shown in Table II., pages 36-37. It will be observed that of 3,702 children examined at Routine Inspections, 285 were found to have defects of this nature.

(f) Ear disease and defective hearing.

Details are shown in Table II., pages 36-37.

(g) Dental defects.

A perusal of Table V., page 43, shows that the dentists devoted $42\frac{1}{2}$ half days to inspection and inspected 8,829 children; of these, 5,936 required treatment.

(h) Orthopædics and postural defects.

Six cases of spinal curvature were discovered during the year. These were postural defects of slight character and were recommended for remedial exercises at Hallam Hospital.

(i) Heart disease and rheumatism.

3,702 children were examined at Routine Inspections, 35 cases of organic heart disease and 38 cases of anæmia were discovered.

(j) Tuberculosis.

Fourteen cases of either definite or suspected pulmonary tuberculosis and 3 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered as a result of routine or special inspections during the year. All of these were notified to the Tuberculosis Department for appropriate action.

(k) Other defects and diseases.

Details of the incidence of other defects are to be found in Table II.

VI.—FOLLOWING-UP.

Medical Officers, School Nurses, Head Teachers and Attendance Officers shared in the work of following-up defects.

The number of visits by Nurses to homes in this connection was 633; 314 visits were paid to schools.

Under the scheme for cleanliness inspections, Nurses made 285 visits to homes, and carried out 2,186 re-examinations in schools.

Thanks are due to the Head Teachers for the personal interest they have taken in the children recommended for treatment, and for the efforts made in persuading hesitant parents to accept the treatment offered.

VII.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT.**(a) Malnutrition.**

All cases of malnutrition requiring additional nourishment falling within the Authority's income scale were recommended for free milk under the Scheme particulars of which were given in the Report for 1934.

(b) Uncleanliness.

It was not found necessary during the year to treat any cases at the Cleansing and Disinfecting Station. No legal proceedings were taken by the Education Committee in connection with cases of uncleanliness.

(c) Minor ailments and diseases of the skin.

The Education Committee provided treatment for minor ailments and skin diseases at the following centres :—

THE CENTRAL CLINIC.

Lombard Street West. Open Daily.

SUB-CLINICS.

Hill Top	...	...	Monday afternoon. Friday morning.
Boulton Road	...		Tuesday morning. Thursday morning.
Greets Green	...		Tuesday morning. Thursday afternoon.
Charlemont	...		Monday morning. Wednesday morning. Friday morning.
Hamstead	...	...	Friday morning.

Nurses carry out treatment at all these Clinics. On Tuesday and Friday afternoons a Medical Officer attends at the Central Clinic, on Wednesday morning at Charlemont, and alternate Friday afternoons at Hamstead. The Sessions each week at which a Medical Officer attends are combined Inspection and Minor Ailments Clinics.

The scheme for erecting a combined clinic for Maternity and Child Welfare, and School Medical work in the Charlemont and Friar Park areas is under consideration, and it is hoped to commence work on this in 1938.

From Table IV., Group 1, page 41, it will be seen that 1,890 cases of minor ailments and 1,208 cases of skin disease were treated during the year, compared with 2,259 and 1,046 respectively during the previous year.

(d) Visual defects and external eye disease.

An Ophthalmic Clinic is held at the Central Clinic 8 times during the year, at which cases of defective vision and special eye diseases are dealt with by the Ophthalmic Specialist. In addition, the Deputy School Medical Officer carries out refractions on one session per week at the Central School Clinic.

From Table IV., Group II., it will be observed that out of a total of 431 cases of defective vision and squint dealt with during the year, 424 accepted treatment under the Authority's Scheme. This compares with the previous years, as follows:—

1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
587	665	655	559	470	424

During 1937, 309 pairs of spectacles were supplied under the scheme.

The treatment of external eye diseases is carried out at the Minor Ailments Clinics, 220 defects were dealt with (vide Table IV., Group 1).

(e) Nose and throat defects.

Particulars were given in detail in the Report for 1932. During the year 106 cases were dealt with at Hallam Hospital.

(f) Ear disease and defective hearing.

The Ear Clinic was continued on Monday mornings at the Central Clinic by the School Medical Officer: 136 children attended, of whom 40 were reported as cured. The total number of children treated for ear defects at the various clinics was 220.

Very favourable results were attained in the treatment of ear disease by zinc ionisation. There is no doubt that the period of treatment is very definitely shortened. The number treated by this method during the year was 22, of whom 10 were cured.

(g) Dental defects.

The Dental Surgeons report as follows:—

The School Dental Service has been continued on the same lines as in 1935 and 1936. It is again satisfactory to report, that, as shown in Table V., on page 43, there has been a further decrease in the number of extractions in comparison with the previous year. The decrease is largely a matter of the permanent teeth and there has been a corresponding increase in the number of permanent fillings.

Comparison with the previous year is difficult as there have been considerably less sessions available for work due to illness, and the fact that one session per week is set aside for the treatment of infants under the Maternity and Child Welfare scheme. The acceptance rate has increased from 69.7 in 1936, to 74.2 in 1937, a most gratifying figure.

The work of "clearing-up" being virtually accomplished, it was felt that the time had arrived for more elaborate and lasting work to be done, hence the use of copper amalgam for fillings has been severely curtailed, the majority of fillings now consisting of silver amalgam with cement linings. This necessitates considerably more care being taken, therefore the increase in the work is not so apparent as would be supposed.

While there still remains a certain amount of ignorant prejudice against conservancy work, it has been a source of pleasure to note that those children who once have been persuaded to test the value of this treatment are nearly always willing to have further work done, should it prove necessary.

During the year a boy aged fourteen, and a girl aged twelve, were fitted with artificial teeth. Constant neglect on the part of parents in refusing to accept treatment means that in the long run it is the child who suffers, and in these two cases so many septic permanent teeth had to be removed that provision of dentures was a necessity. It is hoped that in time all parents will realise the value of conservative work and thus prevent such drastic measures becoming necessary.

There is still a great need for appointments to be kept punctually. Failure to attend, or lateness of arrival, upsets the arrangements to a marked degree.

In November a Lecturer was sent down by the Dental Board and a series of lectures were given at the George Salter, Cronehills and Hill Top Schools. It is hoped that much good will have been done, but as yet it has been impossible to test results fully.

As has already been stated, infants are now treated at the School Clinic on one afternoon each week. This arrangement has been in force since April, 1937, and has proved an unqualified success; there is, however, still room for expansion in this direction. It is hoped that this treatment will save much loss of school time through dental defects later on.

The new provision of infant dental sessions should show good result in lessening dental defects in subsequent school life.

(h) **Orthopædics and postural defects.**

The treatment of orthopædic defects at the West Bromwich and District Hospital was continued during the year.

Analysis of cases treated:—

	1936.		1937.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Number of Cases	13	15	24	22
Number of Consultations	36	30	47	40
Number of Children In-Patient	3	2	3	1
Number of Children on Massage	5	6	7	8
Number of Attendances	296	315	310	149
Number of Children X-Rayed	2	3	5	4
Number of Children fitted with irons, plaster cases, etc.	5	4	6	4

1937.						
Attendances.						
NATURE OF DEFECT.	Boys.			GIRLS.		
	No.	Consul- tation.	Mas- sage.	No.	Consul- tation.	Mas- sage.
Spinal:—Scolio-Kyphosis	1	—	13	—	—	—
Scoliosis	—	—	—	1	1	18
Torticollis	1	2	41	1	2	13
Infantile Paralysis	4	5	163	—	—	—
Hallux Flexus	—	—	—	1	1	—
„ Valgus	—	—	—	2	3	8
„ Rigidus	—	—	—	1	2	36
Pes Cavus	1	1	—	1	1	30
Pes Planus	3	2	—	—	—	—
Genu Valgum	—	—	—	1	1	6
Pes Planus & Genu Valgum	1	3	—	—	—	—
Rhachitic Genu Varum	—	—	—	1	1	—
Talipes Equino Varus	—	—	—	1	3	—
Hemiplegia	1	13	59	1	2	—
Calcaneo Epiphysitis	2	6	—	1	2	—
Perthe's Disease	—	—	—	1	5	—
Old Erb's Palsy	—	—	—	1	1	17
Old Dislocation—Left Hip	1	1	—	—	—	—
Congenital Dislocation	—	—	—	—	—	—
—Hips	—	—	—	1	2	—
Congenital Absence	—	—	—	—	—	—
—Right Fibula	—	—	—	1	2	—
Osteoma—Right Humerus	1	1	—	—	—	—
Slipped Epiphysis	—	—	—	1	1	—
Old Fracture—Left Humerus	1	1	—	—	—	—
Old Tubercular Elbow	—	—	—	1	3	21
Old Tubercular Hip	—	—	—	1	3	—
Spastic Diplegia	2	3	14	—	—	—
Exostoses Femur	1	2	—	—	—	—
Humeral Tuberosity	1	1	—	—	—	—
Multiple Exostoses	—	—	—	1	1	—
Syndactyly—Both Hands	—	—	—	1	2	—
Miscellaneous	3	6	20	1	1	—
	24	47	310	22	40	149

DETAILS OF IN-PATIENT TREATMENT.

No. of Children.	Defect.	Period.	No. of Days 1937.
1 Boy	Right Hemiplegia—with shortening of Tendo Achilles	Jan. 21st— Jan. 30th	9
1 Boy	Calcanean Epiphysitis ...	June 25th— July 19th	24
1 Boy	Right Torticollis	April 20th— May 15th	25
1 Girl	Left Torticollis	April 20th— May 12th	22
Total			80

The Remedial Exercise Clinic was continued in the Massage Department, Hallam Hospital. Children referred attended three times per week. The arrangements worked smoothly and results have been very satisfactory.

SUMMARY OF WORK AT REMEDIAL EXERCISES CLINIC
DURING 1937.

Number of Sessions	...	...	...	...	151
Number of Attendances	...	...	...	...	785
Number of Patients, G.19, B.19	...	...	...	...	38
Discharged	...	...	...	...	25
Left School or District	...	...	...	...	2
Remaining on Books	...	...	...	...	11

CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTS FOR WHICH TREATMENT WAS
UNDERTAKEN.

Kyphosis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Poor Posture	...	...	...	...	...	20
Pes Planus	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hemiplegia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Paresis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Genu Valgum	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	12
Total						38

(i) **Heart disease and rheumatism.**

The special clinic was conducted during the year on the usual lines; the cases attending were classified as follows:—

					Cases.		Attendances.	
					B.	G.	B.	G.
(1)	Rheumatic pains or Arthritis :							
	(a)	with heart affection	...	...	26	22	34	59
	(b)	without heart affection	...	...	4	8	11	13
(2)	Rheumatic Chorea :							
	(a)	with heart affection	...	...	1	4	7	7
	(b)	without heart affection	...	...	2	13	6	23
(3)	Rheumatic Carditis :							
		without (1) or (2) above	...	...	10	8	16	11
(4)	Congenital Heart Disease				...	...	4	7
(5)	Functional Heart Disorder				...	...	2	2
(6)	No Rheumatism or Heart Disease or Disorder				...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	12	10	13	15
					<hr/>			
Totals					61	74	95	144

(j) **Tuberculosis.**

The following children were treated at the West Bromwich and District Hospital under the Orthopædic Scheme.

					1936.		1937.		
					Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Number of Cases	...	...	...	...	5	—	1	1	
Number of Out-Patient Attendances	...	...	...	...	13	—	2	—	
Number of Children In-Patient	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	
Number of Children on Massage	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	
Number of Attendances	...	...	...	...	24	—	—	—	
Number of Children X-Rayed	...	...	...	...	3	—	2	—	
Number of Children in Woodlands Hospital for In-Patient Treatment	...	...	...	...	3	—	3	1	

The Tuberculosis Committee accepted responsibility for two boys and one girl who received operative treatment at the Woodlands apart from the Orthopædic Scheme.

(k) **Treatment by Artificial Sun-light.**

An Ultra-violet Light Clinic is held in the Anti-Tuberculosis Dispensary at the Health Department, Lodge Road. Maintenance charges are borne jointly by the Tuberculosis, Maternity and Child Welfare, and Education Committees. Each Committee contributes according to actual usage based on the number of exposures.

Treatment is administered by the Tuberculosis Sister who is in charge of the Clinic. The Medical Officer of Health attends on Wednesday afternoons, when all new cases are seen and cases under treatment reviewed.

Cases referred by School Medical Officers, except cases of tuberculosis, are treated on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons.

The following table indicates the conditions for which treatment was given and the progress made.

SUMMARY OF WORK AND RESULTS OF TREATMENT AT ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC DURING 1937.

Number on Register on 31st December, 1936 ...	10
Admitted during 1937	106
Discharged during the year	101
Number on Register, 31st December, 1937 ...	15
Number of attendances made	1166

Defect	Cured	Much Impd.	Impd.	No Impt.	Un- suit- able	Ceased or Failed to Attend	Ref. own Doctor or Hosp.
Alopecia	2	2	1	2	1	1	—
Anaemia	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Asthma or Bronchitis ...	—	7	9	2	1	3	1
Catarrh	—	3	2	2	—	—	—
Debility	1	6	9	3	2	5	—
Glands—Cervical	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
—Submaxillary	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—Abdominal	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Malnutrition	—	1	12	3	—	4	—
Rheumatism	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Scars, angle of jaw ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skin Sepsis	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	4	21	42	14	4	14	2

VIII.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There has been no alteration during the year in the arrangements for the control of infectious diseases in schools.

The Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic was continued at the Central School Clinic, Lombard Street West, on Saturday mornings. Forty-four children completed three injections. Out of fifty-seven children schick tested one proved positive and it was necessary to give a fourth injection of serum; a re-schick gave a negative result.

In connection with the control of Diphtheria, 309 throat swabs taken from school children were examined bacteriologically by your Medical Officers, of these 21 were positive.

The following table shows the incidence of the Notifiable Infectious Diseases during the four quarters of the year. The table refers to school children only. The subjoined part of this table, giving figures for Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases, was compiled from the Weekly Sickness Returns sent in by Head Teachers.

Incidence of Infectious Diseases.

Disease.	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total 1937	Total 1936
Scarlet Fever ...	17	12	27	20	76	102
Diphtheria ...	30	28	41	44	143	117
Erysipelas ...	1	2	—	2	5	4
Pneumonia ...	9	7	2	4	22	10
Measles ...	186	226	15	5	432	590
Whooping Cough ...	23	103	113	61	300	147
Chicken-Pox ...	174	307	107	22	610	444
Mumps ...	79	96	73	32	280	1405
Influenza (including colds) ...	5036	1362	1161	2824	10383	8506

Scarlet Fever was less prevalent during the year. The disease was of a fairly mild type and there were no resultant deaths. It will be seen that there was an increase in the number of cases of Diphtheria. It is regrettable to report that there were six deaths.

There were epidemics of measles, chicken-pox, whooping cough and mumps; these diseases being most prevalent in the second quarter.

It was found necessary to issue a certificate under Article 23b of the Education Code in respect of Greets Green Infants' Department for the week ended 29th January.

Mortality in School Children.

The table printed below is of interest; it deals with the causes of death of children between the ages of 5 and 14 years.

It is regrettable to note that there were three deaths from drowning and one from a traffic accident during the year.

Causes of Death in School Children, 1937.

Disease or other Cause.					Number.	Percentage of deaths from all causes	
Common Infectious Diseases	{	Measles	—	—	6	21·43	21·43
		Scarlet Fever	—	—			
		Diphtheria	6	—			
		Whooping Cough	—	—			
Tuberculosis	{	Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	2	7·14	2	7·14	14·28
		Tuberculous Meningitis ...	2	7·14			
		Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—			
Respiratory Diseases	{	Bronchitis	1	3·57	3	10·71	14·28
		Pneumonia—all forms ...	3	10·71			
		Other Respiratory Diseases	—	—			
Diseases of Ailmentary Tract	{	Kidney Disease	1	3·57	1	3·57	7·14
		Appendicitis	1	3·57			
		Peritonitis	—	—			
Violence	{	Drowning	3	10·71	1	3·57	14·28
		Traffic Accidents	1	3·57			
		Burns	—	—			
Heart Disease	{	Rheumatic	2	7·14	1	3·57	10·71
		Pericarditis	—	—			
		Cardiac Failure	1	3·57			
Asphyxiation	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	1	3·57	1	3·57	3·57
Other Defined Diseases	4	14·28	4	14·28	14·28
Total					28		

This compares with 39 deaths in 1936.

IX.—OPEN-AIR EDUCATION.

There are no Open-air Schools in the Borough, but in some cases instruction is given during the summer months in the school playgrounds or in adjacent parks. Such instruction only touches the fringe of what might be possible.

X.—PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Report of the Physical Training Organisers.

(Mr. A. F. Probst and Miss M. B. Harrison).

The 1937 retrospect is a pleasing one. During the year the attention of the Public was focussed on the true conception of Physical Education. Many phases of Physical Education were conducted in the Schools, Junior Evening Institutes and the Voluntary Organisations in the Borough. We are pleased to record a general all-round improvement in the practice, style, and efficiency in the actual Physical Training.

During the year, the Board of Education Circular 1450, issued to Local Education Authorities in connection with the provision of suitable clothing and footwear for Physical Training, was considered by the Education Committee. As a result, a special grant was made for the purchase of plimsols in Infants' Schools and Junior Schools, and of plimsols and special clothing in Senior Schools. The grant was not sufficient to provide for the whole of the pupils, but commendable efforts have been made in the Schools to augment the supplies from the annual allotment for the purchase of School supplies. The removal of outer garments for out-door exercises, during congenial weather, is now an established practice.

During the year a number of Teachers attended Courses in Physical Education at Centres other than local ones. These Courses proved of great value, the pooling and exchange of ideas with Teachers from other areas having broadened the outlook and extended the knowledge of those who participated.

Refresher Courses for Teachers in all Departments were conducted during the year in the Secondary School Gymnasium, and were well attended. Arrangements were made for the Classes to commence at 3.30 p.m. on alternate Wednesdays, for Men and Women Teachers respectively, and we desire to express our appreciation of the helpful co-operation of Head Teachers in this connection.

Youth Organisation.

The West Bromwich Branch of the above-named Organisation was established during the year, and your Organisers were appointed on the Executive Committee, and attended the Festival of Youth Rally at Wembley in July last.

In September last a successful Youth Rally was held in Dartmouth Park, this being the first Rally to be organised and conducted in the Provinces. The Recreative Physical Training and "Keep Fit" Classes were well represented by the Kenrick Technical College and all the Junior Evening Institutes. We feel sure that this Rally served the useful and desired purpose of bringing to the notice of the young people of the Borough the knowledge that such classes and clubs did cater for their needs. We desire to congratulate all who participated in the Rally and trust that the result will be a wider and fuller use of the facilities provided, and a fuller and sustained attendance at all Centres. During the fortnight preceding the Rally two representatives from the Central Council of Recreative Physical Training spent a busy time visiting local Clubs, Works, National and Voluntary Organisations. We feel their visit was a very helpful and useful one, and desire to express our appreciation to the Central Council for the help given by them.

In May, 1937, members of the "Keep Fit" classes conducted at the Kenrick Technical College gave a display of typical work in the Town Hall. Many phases of activities were taken, which included "Keep Fit" exercises for men and women, dances for women, and major organised games for men. The display was well attended by members of the public.

Swimming.

It is regrettable that owing to the reconstruction of the old Swimming Baths being carried out coincident with the erection of the new Swimming Baths, no swimming instruction was possible during 1937.

With the extended facilities available for 1938 it is hoped that a larger number of pupils will be taught to swim and that the lee-way of the past year will be caught up.

XI.—PROVISION OF MEALS.

(a) Provision of Milk under the Authority's Scheme.

The scheme for the provision of free milk for necessitous malnourished children continued in operation throughout the year.

Under the scheme each child receives one pint of milk daily—half a pint each morning and afternoon. Children receiving free milk are examined at three-monthly intervals by one of the School Medical Officers and a weekly record of height and weight of each child is kept by the Head Teachers. There is no provision for issue of free meals.

At the end of December, 1937, 130 children were receiving milk under the scheme, as compared with 213 children on the corresponding date in the previous year.

A considerable amount of dried milk is issued in the schools instead of fresh liquid milk. The Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education states in his Annual Report for 1936 that these dried milk preparations are often very inferior in every way to a corresponding quantity of fresh milk. The following table, as quoted by the Chief Medical Officer, furnishes an instructive comparison between two mixtures of different preparations containing dried milk as actually served to children (and observed by medical officers of the Board) and one-third of a pint of liquid milk.

*Comparison of the Food Value of Dried Milk Preparations
as served in Schools with that of one-third
of a Pint of Milk.*

	Preparation A.		Preparation B.	One-third of a pint of fresh milk.
	As actually served.	As it would have been if the printed directions of the manufac- turers had been followed.	As served.	
Protein	0.78 grams	1.24 grams	3 grams	6.2 grams
Fat	0.39 grams	0.62 grams	2.1 grams	6.8 grams
Carbohydrates ...	4.43 grams	7.02 grams	9.3 grams	9.1 grams
Calories	25	40	70	126

“ The Board have always emphasised the desirability of providing children with safe fresh milk, and its superiority as a supplement to the diet of any child. In centres where it is impracticable to obtain a safe milk supply these preparations containing dried milk may have their use when properly prepared.”

In view of the current practice in West Bromwich of issuing a considerable quantity of dried milk preparations, the Board's comments on the relative findings should prove of great interest to Head Teachers.

REPORT ON NUTRITION.

BY Dr. J. G. S. McQUEEN.

Widespread interest has recently been taken in the problems of nutrition particularly in relation to the inclusion of greater quantities of milk in the diet. It was thought therefore that it might be instructive to compare the progress shown by two groups of children one of which was in receipt of milk under the Free Milk Scheme, while the others received no milk in school. The selection of the two groups was similar—the “ no milk ” group being composed of those children who were recommended for Free Milk but who did not receive it on account of financial or other reasons.

The assessment of the state of nutrition bristles with difficulties and so also does the assessment of any improvement in that state, while for the purposes of tabular com-

parison a simple figure is necessary. For the purpose of the investigation weight alone was taken into account as being the simplest and most obvious factor for comparison.

In the following tables the letters B. C. and D. are to be understood as representing children of normal, slightly subnormal and bad nutritional state respectively, while as regards the improvement in nutrition "Stationary" means no gain in weight or a gain less than that which is usual over a given period, "Improved" means a gain at least as much as is usual while "Very much Improved" means a gain considerably more than is usual.

*Comparison of Progress of Children receiving Milk
with those not taking any Milk.*

	Stationary					Improved					Very much Impd.				
	B	C	D	Total		B	C	D	Total		B	C	D	Total	
On Free Milk	1	16	8	25	27%	1	27	12	40	42%	2	21	6	29	31%
Not having any Milk at School		2	19	21	40%		2	18	20	39%		3	8	11	21%

It must be admitted that the numbers in these groups are not sufficiently great to allow of detailed comparison, yet certain differences in the findings from the two groups are sufficiently wide to allow deductions to be made. Thus 40% of children who had no extra milk did not make appreciable improvement while only 27% of children having Free Milk came into this class, or conversely 73% Free Milk children improved while only 60% of non-free milk children did so.

Secondly, 31% of the children on extra milk showed great improvement while only 21% of the non-free milk children came into this category, this in spite of the fact that the latter group included a considerably larger proportion of the severely malnourished class who might reasonably be expected to have the greater capacity for improvement.

It might be remarked that 60% seems a high percentage to show improvement where the children are denied Free Milk. In order to account for this it might be urged (1) that when a child is found to be in a poor state of nutrition the mother's attention is drawn to it and she is advised how to improve the diet (2) that disallowance of free milk is usually for financial reasons and the parents are perhaps able to provide a better dietary (3) that although 60% showed improvement fewer children in the group showed a really marked improvement.

In making this investigation improvement in weight only has been considered but this is by no means the only improvement noticeable in those children who are provided with milk. It appears to have a beneficial effect on septic skin conditions such as impetigo and furunculosis (boils) and blepharitis (crusting of the eyelashes) is also noticeably improved. The children also appear brighter and their teachers notice an improvement in their school work.

It is therefore evident that provision of milk in school for malnourished children is beneficial, and a factor of considerable importance in helping them towards a state of satisfactory nutrition which is essential during the period of rapid growth if they are ultimately to attain good health and physique in adult life.

As the nutrition of a child alters he will pass from one nutrition class (A. B. C. or D.) to another, and in order to watch this alteration the two groups of children were again analysed with the following results.

Under-nourished Children	On Discovery		Remained in same Class		Advanced		Retro-gressed C—D
	C	D	C	D	C—B	D—C	
Having Free Milk ...	61	30	88.5%	56.6%	3.28%	43.3%	8.2%
Not having Free Milk ...	9	53	66.6%	71.7%	11.1%	28.3%	22.2%

In most cases the children were observed over a period of one year though in some cases the period was shorter. Analysed thus, it is doubtful if the figures show sufficient difference to be significant except perhaps the 43.3% of D. Cases who were in receipt of Free Milk and who improved sufficiently to be classed as C. It seems, therefore, that the provision of 1 pint of milk per day for about a year will have an appreciable effect in the amelioration of severe malnutrition, but that such addition is not sufficient over that period to relieve the milder degrees of malnutrition. It remains to be seen whether the provision of 1 pint of milk daily is sufficient eventually to relieve malnutrition completely in the majority of cases. This much however is certain, that if, as seems not unreasonable, malnutrition in individual cases is to be relieved within the course of one year, more and other nourishment than 1 pint of milk daily must be provided.

Factors of ill-health and environment of selected group as affecting nutrition.

An investigation into the home circumstances of 70 cases was made in the hope that it might afford some indication of the reasons for the presence of malnutrition. While no variants were found sufficiently constant to justify any deductions being made some of the results are summarised below as it is only by the accumulation of many such figures in this and other communities that our knowledge of the problem can be increased.

HOUSING.

In Council House	...	...	...	37
In houses which are in bad condition, old type back to back, etc.	...	...	...	30
Condition not known	...	...	...	3

HOME ENVIRONMENT.

Satisfactory and fairly satisfactory...	46
Poor conditions	21
Condition not known	3

**HISTORY OF PERSONAL ILLNESSES
OF CHILDREN OF "D." NUTRITION.**

Respiratory diseases	...	...	...	40
Infectious diseases	...	...	...	70
Ear, nose and throat diseases	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	6
				<hr/> 121 <hr/>

Therefore, there were 121 diseases among 59 children, and of the remaining 11 children no history of previous illness was available. Of the respiratory diseases three children had pneumonia three times and one child had pneumonia twice.

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING LAST FIVE YEARS.

No unemployment or very little	...	35
Irregular employment or short time...		23
No employment	... ..	5
Not known	... ..	7
		<hr/>
		70

**HEALTH OF PARENTS OF CHILDREN
OF "D." NUTRITION.**

Neither parent in good health	...	5
One parent not in good health	...	17

(b) Provision of Milk under the Voluntary Scheme.

The supply of milk to school children under Section II. (i) of the Milk Act, 1934, was continued during the year and approximately 700,800 bottles of milk were supplied as against 512,144 bottles during 1936.

Thanks must be given to the Head Teachers for their continued co-operation in the administration of these schemes, which have entailed a substantial addition to the routine work in the schools.

XII.—CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.

(a) Co-operation of Parents.

The continued and increasing appreciation of parents in the efforts of the School Medical Service for the welfare of their children is clearly manifested by the fact that 69.12 per cent. attended at Routine Medical Inspections. There appears to be a definite desire on the part of parents to have the defects of their children remedied.

(b) Co-operation of Teachers.

Once again the greatest tribute must be paid to the valuable assistance rendered by teachers to the School Medical Department. The success of the work of any School Medical Service depends on the support of teachers to an extent which is fully realised only by those connected with that service, and it is pleasing to find that the support accorded in West Bromwich is of a most cordial nature.

1. Medical and Dental Inspections.

Much careful help has been rendered by Head Teachers to the Medical Officers, Dentists and Nurses in ensuring that these inspections run smoothly, and that the parents and children are admitted to the Medical Officer and Dentist in a systematic manner. In this way is the goodwill and co-operation of the parent engendered, the examination carried out with efficiency, and valuable school time saved.

2. Following-up.

The painstaking work undertaken by Teachers to encourage parents to have defects corrected is referred to in another part of this Report.

3. *Medical and Dental Treatment.*

There is still a tendency on the part of some Head Teachers to regard the Clinic as being solely concerned with minor ailments. The Clinic, when Medical Officers are in attendance, is also an Inspection Clinic, viz., open to give advice to Teachers and Parents in a very large variety of cases, even although there is no facility for the treatment of certain of these cases at the Clinic.

(c) **Co-operation of School Attendance Officers.**

The School Attendance Officers continue to prove of great assistance in many directions. Lists of cases of long absence from school are submitted periodically and these have proved of the greatest help in bringing to the notice of the Department certain cases of exceptional children.

(d) **Co-operation of Voluntary Bodies.**

During the year the Cinderella Club has rendered valuable assistance to the Department by sending 5 necessitous cases to convalescent homes for periods varying from two to six weeks.

The Poor Children's Welfare Society has given noteworthy assistance by sending 26 cases for a period of one month to the North of England Children's Sanatorium, Southport, during the year. In addition, this Society distributed 504 pairs of boots to necessitous children, making a total of 6,979 pairs since the Society was registered in 1925. The distributions were continued at the Central Clinic, Lombard Street West.

By permission of the Education Committee the members of the Rotary Club very generously arranged for 40 poor boys to go to a seaside camp at Swanage. The camp, a modern and permanent one, is the property of the Bournemouth Rotary Club and was lent by them to the local club.

The boys partaking in this beneficial holiday were selected from eight senior departments by the S.M.O. in consultation with the Head Teachers, and preference was, in each case, given to boys of inferior health.

The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children continued to give valuable assistance, especially through the medium of Chief Inspector Pine.

XIII.—BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

The number of children within the scope of the above definitions is printed in Table III., pages 38-40. The Table shows the position at 31st December, 1937, and the children referred to are resident within the Borough or are maintained at the expense of the Education Authority in Special Schools or Institutions outside the area.

(a) Ascertainment and Disposal.

This work has continued on the usual lines during the year.

Blind Children.

Two partially blind children are in the Royal Institution for the Blind, at Birmingham.

Deaf Children.

There are 5 cases of total deafness, 2 boys and 3 girls—all of whom are in the Birmingham Royal Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

Mentally Defective Children.

Formal examinations as to Mental Deficiency were carried out in 30 cases, and 23 were re-examined; the findings at these examinations were as follows:—

	1st Exam.	Re-Exam.
Imbeciles—Notified to Local Control Authority	1	—
Low-grade Feeble-minded—notified to Local Control Authority	—	3
Feeble-minded	16	20
Dull and Backward	13	—
Normal	—	—
Totals	30	23

Of the 8 children shown in Table III. as being at no school or institution, 6 having attained the age of 14 years had left school and obtained situations, while 2, who are physically unfit to attend school, remain at home under supervision.

Epileptic Children.

Two children—1 boy and 1 girl—were maintained at Maghull Colony, Liverpool, during the year. Two shown at no school or institution remain at home under parental supervision.

Tuberculous Children.

Of the 6 children shown as “ at Certified Special Schools ” at the 31st December, 1937, 3 were in the Woodlands and 3 in the Forelands Certified Hospital Schools. Three shown “ at other Institutions ” were in the Borough Sanatorium.

Delicate Children.

It should be noted that the group of 80 contains the majority of children who, in ideal circumstances, would be accommodated in open-air schools.

The child shown at Certified Special School is in the St. Patrick's Open-Air School, Hayling Island, and is making good progress. One child is in the Borough Sanatorium for observation.

Crippled Children.

Of the 2 children shown as being in Special Schools, 1 is maintained by the Authority at the Halliwick Cripples' Home, London, and 1 at the Heritage School of Arts and Crafts, Chailey. Of the 4 children shown as at no school or institution, 2 are undergoing orthopædic treatment, which necessitates their temporary exclusion; two are so crippled as to be unfit for any school at present.

(b) **Supervision of Mentally Defective Children not in Special Schools.**

It will be observed from Table III. that 8 presumably educable mentally defective children are at no school or institution, particulars of these cases are given under the heading, “ *Mentally Defective Children.* ”

The following Table shows the disposal of children who have passed through the Special Day School for Mentally Defective Children.

	1936.		1937.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Number in employment	21	16	24	21
Number at home—suitable for occupation centre	3	4	1	4
Number at home—no special occupation	2	4	3	3
Number in Great Barr Park Colony	4	4	5	3
Deceased	—	—	—	2
In Approved School	1	—	1	—
Placed in Training Centre	—	—	—	1
Placed in Residential School	—	—	1	—
Returned to Public Elementary School	—	—	1	—
Permanently excluded on account of ill-health	—	—	—	1
Left the District	—	—	1	—
Unable to trace	—	—	1	—

(c) Special Schools.*Junior Practical School*

The Junior Practical School continues to be housed in the Bratt Street Schools. The number of pupils at present on the books is 50, the full complement for which the school is recognised by the Board of Education, although during the summer of 1937 the numbers were reduced to 43.

Of the number at present attending, 32 are boys and 18 girls. The predominance of boys has been very marked for a considerable period and shows no sign of decreasing. During 1937, 14 new pupils were admitted, the ages of whom ranged from 7 to 12½ years, the average being 10+.

Weekly transport tickets are provided for 19 children, only two of whom travel on the tram. The greater part of the cost of transport is borne by the Education Authority. In spite of the greater distances they have to travel, their poor clothing and footwear, and the variable weather, the children appear better in health and the attendance is improved. The mid-day meal at school, whether it consists of the cooked dinner provided daily, or of sandwiches brought from home, is partaken of under more restful conditions than are possible in many of the homes from which the children come and, consequently, the food value is better assimilated.

The attendance generally is very satisfactory and very little casual absence is experienced. Genuine sickness is usually experienced as isolated cases and the school is singularly free from epidemics.

XIV.—FULL-TIME COURSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION FOR BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC STUDENTS.

Under arrangements made by the Education Committee, two blind pupils are being trained in the Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind.

XV.—NURSERY SCHOOLS.

There are no Nursery Schools in the Borough.

XVI.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

(a) The Municipal Secondary School.

This is a mixed school, the ages of the pupils ranging from 11 to 18 years. At the end of the year there were 243 boys, and 174 girls on the rolls.

(b) The Kenrick Technical College.

This is a boys' school and the ages range from 13 to 15 years. The number on the roll at the end of the year was 39.

(c) The Ryland Memorial School of Arts and Crafts.

There is a Junior Art Department for full-time day pupils at this school. It is a mixed school and the ages of the pupils in this department range from 12 to 15 years. The number on the roll at the end of the year was 44; 19 boys and 25 girls.

I.—Medical Inspection.

The arrangements were similar to the previous year. Details of the number of pupils examined and the defects found are shown in Table II., pages 36-37.

II.—Medical Treatment.

The Authority does not generally provide any form of treatment for children attending these schools. Necessitous cases are, however, occasionally treated at the Ophthalmic Clinic, and glasses provided at contract prices. The cost of glasses is recovered from the parents. Five such cases were dealt with during the year. In addition, 5 pupils received Dental Treatment.

The attention of the Supervisors of Physical Education is drawn to defects, such as flat feet and postural defects, which are amenable to treatment by special exercises.

XVII.—PARENTS' PAYMENTS.

- (a) 1. Orthopaedic Treatment, Out-patient and In-patient.**
2. Operative treatment for Tonsils and Adenoids.

Charges are made for treatment in accordance with family income and collection is in the hands of the Borough Treasurer.

(b) Spectacles and Dental Fees.

The actual cost of spectacles is charged to parents, but financial assistance is given in necessitous cases. Payments are made at the Central School Clinic; arrears are referred to the Borough Treasurer for collection.

Dental fees are charged, except in necessitous cases, at the rate of 3d. per visit, payment being made at the time of treatment.

The following are the amounts received during the year :

	£	s.	d.
Spectacles	108	15	9
Dental	71	14	9
Orthopædic Defects }	66	18	11
Tonsils and Adenoids }			

XVIII.—HEALTH EDUCATION.

This work was continued as outlined in detail in the Report for 1933.

In connection with the National Health Campaign, special efforts of publicity were made with regard to bringing to the notice of the general public the provisions of the School Medical Service.

Grateful acknowledgment is made once more to the services rendered by the local Press.

XIX.—SPECIAL INQUIRIES.

There were no Special Inquiries during 1937.

XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Employment of Children.

The following Table gives particulars of licences and registrations for the Year 1937:

(a) EMPLOYED CHILDREN (12-14).

No. of Registrations:	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Delivery of Newspapers or Milk ...	113	—	113
Errands and Light Duties ...	70	—	70
Child Performers ...	5	44	49

No. of Licences surrendered:

Newspapers or Milk Delivery ...	109	1	110
Errands, etc. ...	60	1	61

(b) STREET TRADING BY YOUNG PERSONS.

No. of Licences issued ...	1	—	1
No. of Licences surrendered ...	1	—	1

(c) INVESTIGATING PATROLS.

No. of Patrols undertaken ...	...	...	80
No. of Offences reported ...	...	...	29
No. of Letters (Warning Notices) ...	...	...	17
No. of Offenders interviewed ...	...	...	12

(d) PROSECUTIONS.

None.

(e) MEDICAL INSPECTION.

(i) Child-performers are inspected by the Medical Officer before being allowed to take part in theatrical performances.

(ii) Employed children whose physical fitness is in doubt are referred to the Medical Officer for examination.

(f) ACCOMMODATION FOR CHILD PERFORMERS.

No complaints have been received regarding lodgings or accommodation for Child-Performers.

STATISTICAL TABLES

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE I.

RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1937.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :—

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,027
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,320
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,355
Total									...	3,702
Number of other Routine Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,458
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,668
Total								9,126

C.—CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE
TREATMENT (EXCLUDING DEFECTS OF NUTRITION, UNCLEANLINESS AND DENTAL DISEASES).

GROUP.	FOR DEFECTIVE VISION (EXCLUDING SQUINT).	FOR ALL OTHER CONDITIONS RECORDED IN TABLE IIa.	TOTAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Entrants	1	140	141
Second Age Group	73	120	193
Third Age Group	133	125	258
TOTAL	207	385	592
Other Routine Inspections	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	207	385	592

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1937.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.					ROUTINE INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
					No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
					Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment
(1)					(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Skin	{	Ringworm—Scalp ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—
		Body ... ..	...	...	—	—	2	1
		Scabies ... ..	...	...	1	—	20	6
		Impetigo ... ..	...	...	7	—	146	—
		Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)			14	8	143	98
Eye	{	Blepharitis ... ..	...	...	7	9	20	—
		Conjunctivitis ... ..	...	...	3	2	77	2
		Keratitis ... ..	...	...	—	—	4	—
		Corneal Opacities ... ..	...	...	—	—	3	1
		Other Conditions (excluding Defective Vision & Squint)			11	7	24	3
		Defective Vision (excluding Squint) ... ..	...	...	207	55	39	4
		Squint ... ..	...	...	23	27	19	—
Ear	{	Defective Hearing ... ..	...	...	4	9	6	8
		Otitis Media ... ..	...	...	5	10	12	2
		Other Ear Diseases ... ..	...	...	29	23	229	13
Nose and Throat	{	Chronic Tonsillitis only ... ..	...	...	69	116	62	11
		Adenoids only ... ..	...	...	4	8	1	2
		Chronic Tonsillitis & Adenoids			43	21	36	4
		Other Conditions ... ..	...	...	16	8	120	192
		Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)			1	14	12	23
		Defective Speech ... ..	...	...	—	5	1	—
Heart and Circulation	{	Heart Disease—						
		Organic ... ..	...	...	3	32	4	22
		Functional ... ..	...	...	1	2	—	1
		Anæmia ... ..	...	...	9	29	4	8

TABLE II.—continued.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.				ROUTINE INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
				No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
				Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment
(1)				(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Lungs	Bronchitis			24	127	42	47
	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases			—	10	12	17
Tuber- culosis	Pulmonary—						
	Definite			—	—	—	2
	Suspected			—	4	—	8
	Non-Pulmonary—						
	Glands			—	1	—	2
	Bones and Joints			—	—	—	—
Ner- vous System	Skin			—	—	—	—
	Other Forms			—	—	—	—
Defor- mities	Epilepsy			—	1	1	1
	Chorea			—	7	17	18
	Other Conditions			2	17	4	12
Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)	Rickets			—	—	—	—
	Spinal Curvature			4	2	1	—
	Other Forms			31	24	11	2
Total				592	713	1667	805

B. CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR
IN THE ROUTINE AGE GROUPS.

Age-Groups.	Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly Sub-normal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	1027	288	28.14	510	49.1	215	20.93	14	1.36
Second Age Group ...	1320	464	31.15	611	46.29	224	16.97	21	1.59
Third Age Group	1355	561	41.40	643	47.45	144	10.63	7	0.52
Other Routine Inspections	—	—	26.47	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3702	1313	35.47	1764	47.65	583	15.75	43	1.13

TABLE III.

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA.

BLIND CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
—	—	—	—	—

PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind	At Certified Schools for the Partially Sighted	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
2	—	3	—	—	5

DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
5	—	—	—	5

PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf	At Certified Schools for the Partially Deaf	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE III.—continued.
MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.
FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
51	16	—	8	76

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM SEVERE EPILEPSY.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
2	—	—	2	4

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

A. TUBERCULOUS CHILDREN.

I.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.
(Including pleura and intra-thoracic glands.)

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
—	4	3	4	11

II.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
6	8	—	—	14

TABLE III.—continued.

B. DELICATE CHILDREN.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
1	68	1	10	80

C. CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
2	15	—	4	22

D. CHILDREN WITH HEART DISEASE.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
—	69	—	4	73

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.

Combination of Defect	At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
Crippled and Feebleminded	3	1	—	—	4
Feebleminded and Tubercular	—	—	—	1	1
Rheumatic Heart Disease, and Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	1	1
Epileptic and Feebleminded	—	—	—	1	1

TABLE IV.

RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1937.

TREATMENT TABLES.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table VI.).

Disease or Defect. (1)	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme (2)	Otherwise (3)	Total (4)
SKIN—			
Ringworm-Scalp—			
(i.) X-Ray Treatment	—	—	—
(ii.) Other Treatment	—	—	—
Ringworm-Body	1	1	2
Scabies	4	17	21
Impetigo	459	2	461
Other skin disease	744	5	749
MINOR EYE DEFECTS			
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)	225	5	230
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	220	—	220
MISCELLANEOUS	1445	15	1460
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.).			
Total	3098	45	3143

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.).

	No. of Defects dealt with.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
ERRORS OF REFRACTION (including squint)	424	7	431
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	—	—	—
Total	424	7	431
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
No. of Children for whom spectacles were—			
(a) Prescribed	313	7	320
(b) Obtained	309	7	316

TABLE IV.—continued.
GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.													
Received Operative Treatment.												Received other forms of Treatment	Total number treated
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital				By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme				Total					
(1)				(2)				(3)					
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(4)	(5)
2	—	104	—	—	—	5	—	2	—	109	—	44	155

(i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only. (iii) Tonsils and adenoids.
(iv) Other defects of the nose and throat.

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

Number of children treated	Under the Authority's Scheme.			Otherwise.			Total number treated
	(1)			(2)			
	Residential treatment with education (i)	Residential treatment without education (ii)	Non- residential treatment at an orthopædic clinic (iii)	Residential treatment with education (i)	Residential treatment without education (ii)	Non- residential treatment at an orthopædic clinic (iii)	
	9	5	70	—	3	2	75

TABLE V.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of children inspected by the Dentist.
(a) Routine age-groups.

[illegible]

TABLE VI.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(i.) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	... ..	3
(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses		32113
(iii.) Number of individual children found unclean	... ..	1264
(iv.) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	... ..	—
(v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—		
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	... ..	—
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	... ..	—

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE I.

RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST
DECEMBER, 1937.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

[illegible]

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND IN THE COURSE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1937.

Defect or Disease. (1)	Routine Inspections.			
	Boys.		Girls.	
	Requiring Treatment (2)	For Observation (3)	Requiring Treatment (4)	For Observation (5)
Skin—				
Ringworm—				
Head	—	—	—	—
Body	—	—	—	—
Scabies	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	1	1	1	—
Eye—				
Blepharitis	—	—	—	—
Conjunctivitis	—	—	—	—
Corneal Ulceration	—	—	—	—
Defective Vision—				
6/9	—	—	—	—
6/12—6/24	19	9	11	6
6/36 or over	—	—	—	—
6/36 or over (both eyes)	—	—	—	—
Squint	—	—	—	—
Ears—				
Defective Hearing	—	—	—	—
Otitis Media	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	1	—	9	1
Nose and Throat—				
Chronic Tonsillitis	2	6	1	6
Adenoids	—	—	—	—
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	1	—	2	—
Glands—				
Enlarged Cervical and Submax	—	1	—	—
Defective Speech	—	—	—	—
Teeth	24	—	16	—
Heart and Circulation—				
Heart—Organic	—	5	—	1
Functional	—	1	—	—
Anæmia	—	—	—	5
Lungs—				
Bronchitis	—	3	—	—
Other Non-tubercular Diseases	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—				
Pulmonary—				
Definite	—	—	—	—
Suspected	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary—				
Glands	—	—	—	—
Spine	—	—	—	—
Hip	—	—	—	—
Other Bones and Joints	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	—	—	—
Nervous System—				
Subnormal Intelligence	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy	—	—	—	—
Chorea	—	1	—	—
Other Diseases	—	1	—	—
Signs of Overstrain	—	—	—	—
Deformities—				
Rickets	—	—	—	—
Spinal Curvature	—	—	—	1
Other Forms	—	2	2	3
Other Diseases and Defects—				
Goitre	—	—	—	—
Digestion	—	—	—	—
Constipation	—	—	—	—
Rheumatism	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	2	6	1	9

B.—NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS AND DENTAL DISEASES).

Group. (1)	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require treatment. (4)
	Inspected. (2)	Found to require treatment. (3)	
Detailed Inspections	359	45	12.53